

A new species of the genus *Temnocerus* Thunb. (Coleoptera: Rhynchitidae) from Kazakhstan

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A new species *Temnocerus* (*Temnocerus*) *elaeagni* sp. n. similar to *T.* (s. str.) *rubripes* (Reitter, 1916) is described from Kazakhstan.

Key words: Coleoptera, Curculionoidea, Rhynchitidae, *Temnocerus*, new species, *Elaeagnus*, *Salix*, Kazakhstan

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INTRODUCTION

Genus *Temnocerus* Thunberg, 1815 with 40 species (including the one described herein) classified into three subgenera (Legalov 2003, 2006) is one of the most obscure genera in the subtribe *Temnocerina*. Species of this genus are very similar in appearance and difficult to identify. The armament of the endophallus is reduced. The females lay eggs into young shoots or leaves where the larvae will develop. In this paper, a new species from Kazakhstan is described.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The type specimens are in the following institutions: SZMN = Siberian Zoological Museum, Institute of Animal Systematics and Ecology, Siberian Branch, Russian Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk; ZMAS = Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

RESULTS

Temnocerus (Temnocerus) elaeagni Korotyaev et Legalov, sp. n. (Figs. 1–4)

Holotype. Male (ZMAS), Kazakhstan, Alma-Ata Prov., env. of Borokhudzir, Ili River, *Elaeagnus*, 1.V.1997, (leg. E.V. Ishkov).

Paratypes. Kazakhstan, Karaganda Prov., Taldy-Manaka River, S of Zhana-Arka, *Salix*, 7.VI.1958, 1 male (SZMN) (leg. M.M. Loginova); right bank of Ili River, near Borokhudzir, on *Elaeagnus*, 1.V.1997, 1 female (ZMAS) (leg. E.V. Ishkov); Alma-Ata Prov., 40 km NW of Topar Vill., Ili bank, 8–9.VI.1983, 1 male (ZMAS) (leg. A.A. Alekseev).

Description. Body black, with dark blue-green lustre or head and pronotum greenish blue, elytra blue; sparse semierect fine setae. **MALE:** Rostrum short, 3.5–4.0 times as long as wide, weakly curved, with carina, parallel-sided in basal half except for short area near eyes, moderately and regularly widening toward apex in apical half, with densely punctate basal two-thirds and sparsely punctate apical third. Antennae inserted before middle of rostrum. Frons weakly convex, shining, moderately densely punctate; width of frons equal to length of eye in dorsal view. Eyes large, convex. Temples short, strigose. Antennae long, reaching middle of pronotum. Scape and 1st segment of funicle oblong-oval, 2nd–4th segments narrow; 2nd shorter than 1st and 3rd, 5th short-oval, 6th longer, trapezoid; 7th segment almost conical. Club much shorter and thicker than funicle. 1st and 2nd segments of club of subequal length, 3rd segment slightly shorter and narrower, pointed. Pronotum as long as wide, slightly rounded at middle, shallowly constricted at base and at apex; disc somewhat flattened, coarsely and densely punctate, with matte intervals between punctures. Scutellum triangular, finely punctate. Elytra elongate, 1.57 times as long as wide, widest behind middle. Humeri well developed, narrowly rounded. Striae deep, with large and dense punctures. Scutellar stria present but somewhat ill-defined. Intervals

narrow, weakly convex or, smooth. Prothorax rugosely punctate. Mesepisternum and mesothorax densely punctate. Metepisternum narrow, more sparsely punctate. Metathorax sparsely punctate. Abdomen convex, finely and sparsely punctate and weakly wrinkled. 1st and 2nd ventrites long, 3rd–5th ventrites short. 2nd–4th ventrites weakly flattened medially. Pygidium convex, finely and densely punctate. Legs long. Femora and tibiae slender. Protibia elongate, narrow, almost straight. Meso- and metatibiae thicker and shorter, straight, shorter but not wider than protibia. Mesotibia with fine mucro, rest tibiae unarmed. Tarsi long, somewhat shorter than tibiae. 1st segment long, longer than triangular 2nd. segment; 3rd segment bilobed, 5th elongate. Claws with long teeth. Length of body: 2.05–2.4 mm. **FEMALE:** Rostrum longer, 5.5 times as long as wide, strongly curved. Antennae attached in middle of rostrum. Eyes smaller than in male, less strongly convex. Pronotum 1.13 times as wide as long. Elytra 1.49 times as long as wide. Abdomen more strongly convex than in male. Length of body: 2.3 mm.

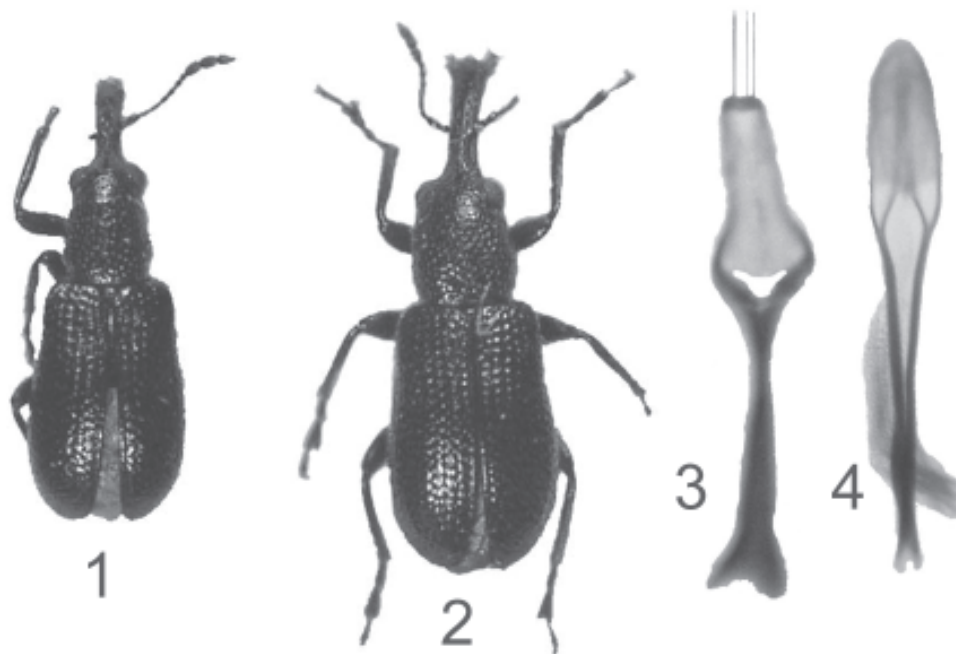
Diagnosis. This new species is very similar to *Temnocerus (Temnocerus) rubripes* (Reitter, 1916) but can be distinguished by the rostrum with carina, narrower antennal club with pointed apical segment, punctate rostrum, longer and much narrower tarsi, longer and more strongly raised hairy pubescence on the elytra and legs (especially on the tibiae and tarsi), and less sharp apex of the aedeagus

Etymology. The name of the new species is derived from the generic name of the host plant, *Elaeagnus* L.

Distribution. South-eastern Kazakhstan.

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Figs. 1–4. *Temnocerus elaeagni* sp. n.: 1 – body of male, 2 – body of female, 3 – tegmen, 4 – aedeagus

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